

100 MINERS BURIED ALIVE

Deadly Work of Coal Gas in Alabama Mine

ALL THE MEN BELIEVED TO BE DEAD

Cave-in at the Virginia Mines 18 Miles From Birmingham, Buries All the Men at Work, and No Hope is Entertained That Any Are Left Alive.

Birmingham, Ala., Special.—By an explosion in the Virginia Mines, about 18 miles southwest of Birmingham, at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon more than 100 union miners are entombed, and it is believed that the entire number suffered death. Scores of vigorous rescuers are at work digging into the mine to relieve their friends and comrades on the inside.

The explosion is believed to have been caused by gas, although the mine has heretofore been noted as being entirely free from gases. It is also believed that as the entire quota has probably been killed, the details of the cause of the disaster will never be known.

THE HORROR GROWS.

The news spread like wild fire throughout the whole district. The camp is isolated from the rest of the world, as there is no telephone station at Virginia, and the only wire running to the place is a dispatcher's wire of the Birmingham Mineral Railroad, on which Virginia is located. Details of the disaster were slow to come in, but each man who arrived in the city from the scene told a more gruesome story of the horror.

BEST CLASS OF MINERS.

The class of miners employed was the best in the district, and all belonged to the United Mine Workers of America. Since the strike has been on in the Birmingham district, many of the most industrious and thirty miners of Pratt City and other mining points have been removed to the Virginia mines, so that the mines were being worked to their full capacity by the most skilled miners of the community. Relief trains with surgeons and workmen were dispatched from both Birmingham and Bessemer. They began the work of rescue in earnest before 6 o'clock, and at midnight had not gotten half way through the mass of debris. It is thought that it will be 10 o'clock tomorrow before the interior of the slope is reached. The slopes are well arranged, and there has never been the least trouble in the mines before. They are owned by the Talamada Steel and Wire Company, but are leased and operated by Reid & Company.

OFFICIALS ON THE WAY.

J. D. Hillhouse, assistant State mine inspector for Alabama, will go to the mines early tomorrow morning to investigate the disaster officially. President Ed. Flynn, of the Alabama United Mine Workers and National Committee man W. R. Fairley, together with Joe Hallier, district organizer, have left for the scene. President Flynn said before leaving that there were 135 men employed in the mine generally, but as yesterday was pay day he could not say whether the full quota was in the mine at the time of the disaster or not.

President Sees Cotton Growers.

Washington, Special.—President Roosevelt received a committee appointed by the recent Southern Interstate Cotton Convention at New Orleans to urge the creation of a commission to extend the foreign markets for cotton products. The delegation consisted of about a dozen members, headed by former Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina. The committee urged immediate steps looking to Congressional action for this purpose in behalf of the cotton interests. The President discussed the question with the delegation and said he would take it up with the men who represent the cotton belt in Congress.

Southern Itinerary.

Jacksonville, Fla., Special.—President Garner, of the board of trade, has returned from Washington, where he went to extend to President Roosevelt an invitation to visit Jacksonville. The President assured his acceptance of the invitation, in a tour to include Richmond, Atlanta, Montgomery and possibly some other Southern cities, but fixing no definite time for the visit.

McCue's Will Probated.

Charlottesville, Va., Special.—The will of J. Samuel McCue, hanged for wife murder in Charlottesville on February 10, was admitted to probate in the Charlottesville Corporation Court Monday. Four brothers of McCue qualified as executors, giving bond for \$100,000. The will is in McCue's handwriting. The entire estate is left to the ex-Mayor's children, three boys and one girl. Two hundred dollars is left to erect a monument over McCue's parents' graves. The will was made on September 10, 1904, six days after the murder, and three days after the arrest.

Disastrous Flood in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—A special from Swainsboro says that the most disastrous floods that section of Georgia has experienced in years are now in full sway. Every bridge on the Ochopee river, in Emanuel and Tattnall counties, is gone. The damage is estimated at \$200,000. Rain continues to fall.

PRESIDENT URGES TREATY

His Letter to the Senate Regarding Santo Domingo.

TEST OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

States That We Have No Purpose of Seizing More Territory—New Convention Repeats Provisions For Our Control of Santo Domingo's Customs—Protectorate Means Its Extension.

Washington, D. C.—The new Santo Domingo protocol and the President's message accompanying it were made public by the Senate. There was no discussion of the protocol's provisions in the brief executive session that was held to determine whether the seal of confidence should be removed from these important State papers.

Mr. Roosevelt made plain his view that if the American Government is to maintain the principle that no non-American power shall acquire territory on the western hemisphere, it must be willing to assume responsibilities for the conduct of American republics. He showed that he regarded the Dominican arrangement as a necessary step in the direction of undertaking such responsibilities and as affording a practical test of this Government's efficiency in maintaining the Monroe Doctrine.

The trend of his argument was that if the United States Government denied the right of European nations to the collection of their Latin-American debts, through seizure of territory, or what was practically equivalent, the seizure of custom houses, it must assume responsibility itself for the payment of these obligations, or take the consequences.

It does not pledge the United States to guarantee the integrity of Santo Domingo, but its preamble contains a modified form of that provision, this Government merely "agreeing to respect the complete territorial integrity of the Dominican Republic."

Another important provision, giving the protocol all the force of a treaty, is that the agreement is to take effect after its approval by the United States Senate and the Dominican Republic. That the purpose of the arrangement provided by the protocol is to overcome "the imminent peril and urgent menace of intervention on the part of nations whose citizens have claims already established or to be established," is set forth also.

The protocol as submitted provides that the United States, when agreeing to respect the complete territorial integrity of the Dominican Republic, agrees to attempt the adjustment of all the obligations of the Dominican Government, foreign as well as domestic, including the determination of the validity and amount of all pending claims. If, to reach such adjustment, it shall be considered necessary to name commissions, the Dominican Government shall be represented on said commissions.

The United States shall take charge of the existing custom houses and those which may hereafter be created, name the employees necessary to their management and collect and take charge of all custom house receipts. The Dominican Government may appoint in each of the custom houses an officer for making an inspection on behalf of Dominican interests.

Out of the revenues collected the United States shall deliver to the Dominican Government not less than forty-five per cent. for meeting the needs of the public service. The United States shall apply the fifty-five per cent. which it retains toward the payment of the employees of the custom houses and to the interest, amortization and instalments of the Dominican debt, foreign and domestic. The surplus which may remain at the end of each fiscal year shall be delivered to the Dominican Republic, or shall be devoted to the payment of its debt, if it shall so determine.

Any reform of the system of duties and taxes shall be made in agreement with the President of the United States, and, therefore, the present tariff and port duties may not be reduced except with his consent.

The United States, at the request of the Dominican Republic, shall grant the latter such other assistance as the former may deem proper to restore the credit, preserve the order, increase the efficiency of the civil administration and advance the material progress and welfare of the Dominican Republic.

STATUE OF MISS WILLARD.

First of a Woman to Be Placed in Statuary Hall.

Washington, D. C.—The first statue of a woman to be placed in Statuary Hall has been raised to its pedestal. It is the figure in marble of the late Frances E. Willard. The sculptor is Miss Temple, of Wisconsin, whose achievements in art are little known in the East.

The State of Illinois placed the statue in the Capitol.

Drops Dead on Train.

Returning home from a business trip, S. D. Works, head of the operating, manufacturing and construction departments of the National Biscuit Company, dropped dead on a train at Elkhart, Ind.

New Cruiser in Commission.

The United States protected cruiser Galveston went into commission at Norfolk, Va.

General Lew Wallace Dead.

General Lew Wallace, author, former American Minister to Turkey and veteran of the Mexican and Civil wars, died in his home in Crawfordsville, Ind., seventy-eight years old.

Kaiser Informs Czar.

The Kaiser of Germany from Berlin secretly conveyed the full details of "Red Sunday's" horrors to the Czar, at St. Petersburg, Russia, from whom the truth had been concealed.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON.

Hard blows were aimed at the Naval Appropriation bill in the House, and special efforts are being made to prevent the authorization of any new battle ships.

It was announced at the White House that all the members of the Cabinet, except Postmaster-General Wynne, will be reappointed on March 6. Mr. Cortelyou will become Postmaster-General and Mr. Wynne will be made Consul-General at London, England.

It was announced by Secretary Hay that the arbitration treaties amended by the Senate will not be presented to the governments with which they were negotiated.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The Committee on Interisland Transportation of the Philippine Commission, headed by Commissioner Cameron Forbes, has recommended that the use of army transports be discontinued as rapidly as commercial steamship lines are extended to cover the points now served by the transports. The new commercial lines are to be subject to Government regulation as to rates, inspection and quality and frequency of service. The committee also recommends the withdrawal of several coast-guard vessels which are now used for carrying freight and passengers, in favor of commercial vessels.

Government control of the opium traffic in the Philippines and its abolition after three years were recommended by a commission in a report to Secretary Taft.

The death in the Honolulu Museum of a young Hawaiian through falling on a model of an altar such as were once used for human sacrifices, has caused a revival of fear of the heathen gods in the Hawaiian Islands.

DOMESTIC.

James H. Hyde, of New York City, was re-elected Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and also Chairman of the Executive and Finance Committees, from all of which positions the Alexander faction desired to oust him.

Harrison F. Johnson, a Brooklyn (N. Y.) lawyer, died from a drug taken in a resort. Two women were held.

W. C. Smith, of New York City, the Woerz kidnap man, was sentenced to twenty-five years in State prison.

The senior class of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass., voted to withdraw because of the suspension of three of its members.

Train service was reported as badly tied up by snow at Syracuse, N. Y.

George E. Priest, President of the New York State Tax Commission, announced at Ithaca, N. Y., that he would retire from the service of the State.

It was stated in Appleton, Wis., that a new pulp mill combination had been organized there.

To evade a British law forbidding a man to marry his deceased wife's sister, Mr. Herbert Allen and Miss Charlotte M. Meade came to New York from London to wed.

J. Pierpont Morgan was appointed one of a committee of directors of the New Haven road to hear the grievances of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen at the Grand Central Station, New York City.

Edward L. Harper, who was convicted of wrecking the Fidelity Bank, of Cincinnati, in 1887, and served six years in the Ohio Penitentiary, has gained the confidence of the financial world in New York City, and is now the head of a great corporation.

Mrs. Elsie Laux, of Bloomfield, N. J., suffering from asthma and fearing the same affliction in her children, killed her two babies by gas and nearly succeeded in ending her own life.

By a rear end collision in the subway between 116th and 122d streets, several persons were cut and bruised by pieces of flying glass and the cars were seriously damaged.

FOREIGN.

Venezuela's Supreme Court confirmed the appointment of a receiver for the American Asphalt Company's property.

Four men were killed and fourteen injured by two explosions on board a British submarine boat in the harbor of Queenstown.

Mr. Asquith's resolution demanding immediate submission of the fiscal question to the voters of Great Britain was defeated in the House of Commons, the Government obtaining a majority of sixty-three.

Mr. Theodore M. Davis, a special cable dispatch from Cairo stated, has discovered a royal tomb near Luxor, containing intact sarcophagi and a beautifully preserved chariot.

The news of the Grand Duke's murder caused consternation at Tsarskoe Selo. The Emperor is said to have been prostrated, and all festivities in honor of Prince Leopold of Prussia were at once abandoned.

Moscow women petitioned the Czarina to use her influence to bring peace to a distracted country.

It was said at St. John's, N. F., that there was much disappointment over the rejection of the Hay-Bond treaty.

Four thousand men, following the lead of the St. Petersburg iron workers, struck at Kharkoff.

St. Petersburg remained quiet owing to the military precautions; many arrests were made, and the strike spread to a number of factories.

All railroad traffic in the neighborhood of Batoum has ceased, and a famine threatens the city.

Forty thousand men were locked out in Lodz, a special cable dispatch stated.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Lansdowne defended the Under Secretary for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Sir Anthony Macdonnell, accused of collusion with revolutionists.

A steam automobile omnibus for Paris traffic, a special cable dispatch said, constructed by M. Leon Serpollet, has been tested successfully.

A special dispatch from Buenos Ayres stated that several high army officers were suspected of being implicated in the recent revolt.

BIG INDIANAPOLIS FIRE

Eight Buildings Wiped Out Within Short Space of Time.

ENTIRE FIRE DEPARTMENT OUT

Confiscation Started in Large Store of Fahmley & McCrea—Three Hotels Completely Destroyed—No Lives Believed to Have Been Lost—About \$1,000,000 Damage Done.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Eight buildings were wiped out in three-quarters of an hour and many more menaced by a fire that began at night in the big store of Fahmley & McCrea, wholesale milliners, and shortly before midnight was threatening the entire business district. Violent explosions in the A. Kiefer Drug Company's warehouses helped to spread the flames and imperiled the lives of scores of fire fighters. Walls rocked on all sides when the chemicals burst like giant bombs and sheets of flame shot out from the big drug store.

Practically the whole Fire Department was on the spot in a half hour after the blaze was discovered, but by the time the last engine got there it was evident the city was doomed to a conflagration that would stand as a record in its history. The loss before the end of the evening was estimated at \$1,000,000, and it was evident that was only a beginning.

Three hotels—the St. Charles, the Sherman and the Savoy—were burned to the ground in the earliest stages of the fire. In addition to Fahmley & McCrea and the Kiefer Company the principal losers up to midnight were Griffith Brothers, wholesale milliners; Delmetich & Co., toy manufacturers, and the United States Express Company. Parcels and cases containing goods worth many thousands of dollars were stored in the company's warehouses, and all were lost.

There was no one in any of the business buildings except watchmen, it being night, and it could not be learned in the evening whether all the watchmen escaped. It was believed, however, there was no loss of life in the business district. Whether the hotel men and their employees and guests had been saved without exception remained to be disclosed by a personal canvass. The fire chief thought no lives were lost.

All the wholesale district inclosed by Georgia and Meridian streets, the Union Station and Jackson place was in danger of destruction at 11 o'clock. When the fire chief saw what was before him he sent out special alarms that called to the spot not only every engine and truck in the city, but dozens of volunteer companies from outlying villages. Many hundreds of firemen were at work at 11 o'clock.

Many dozens of streams were played on the blazing buildings, but they were powerless to control the uprush and consequent downpour of firebrands that threatened to cause additional fires every minute. Heroic deeds became common before the fire had burned two hours. Paid and volunteer firemen risked their lives again and again to check the spread of the flames and save persons who were in danger of being cut off by the rapidly traveling wall of flame.

Thrilling rescues were made in the three hotels that were burned. Women clad in thin nightgowns were carried from window after window by ladder-men, who first wrapped them in their own heavy coats or in blankets to save them from death in the intense cold. Several of the women were unconscious when found by the firemen, and almost all were hysterical. They were rushed to hospitals or accommodated in private houses. Society women provided them with clothing and prepared hot suppers for them with their own hands.

The same women carried coffee and sandwiches to the firemen and helped the surgeons to dress the burns of fire fighters. One woman in a gown of delicate color and texture passed unceasingly from line to line distributing food and coffee to the firemen, her long skirt trailing in the mud, her light wrap full of holes from sparks.

Fahmley & McCrea's store was in South Meridian street. The flames worked so quickly from building to building that in less than an hour after they were discovered the roof of the Union Station was ablaze. It was feared much of the railroad rolling stock would be destroyed, and employees worked in a rain of sparks and glowing embers to shunt the passenger coaches and freight cars out of the yards.

JAPAN'S NEW DESTROYERS.

Two Fast Ones in Commission and a Third Ready for Launching.

Tokio, Japan.—The new torpedo-boat destroyers Ariake and Fubuki, constructed in Japan, have been placed in commission. Their average speed is twenty-nine knots per hour. The torpedo-boat destroyer Arare is finished at the Yokosuka Navy Yard, and is ready to be launched.

Manufactures Hold Well.

Iron furnaces and steel mills operate close to their full capacity, and the quarterly report of the leading concern showed an enormous tonnage of business on the books at the end of the year, despite the fact that the closing months of 1904 made very good exhibits. Woolen mills maintain records of activity, but there is still much to be desired at cotton plants, and shoe factories have only a moderate amount of business in sight.

Refuse Proposal of Greece.

The Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia presented a note to the French Foreign Office declining to accede to Prince George's proposal for the annexation of Crete by Greece.

Russian Council Summoned.

The Council of the Russian Empire was summoned in extraordinary session at St. Petersburg, to consider the situation arising from the Grand Duke's murder.

PRESIDENT'S TRIP SOUTH

Plans For Visit to Texas and a Hunt in Colorado.

Itinerary of the Journey—Routine Office Work to Be Carried on in Special Cars by Regular Staff.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Loeb has almost completed the itinerary for President Roosevelt's trip to Texas and the hunt to follow. As executive business might delay or advance the time of starting for two or three days, the secretary does not intend to make a formal announcement of the program until shortly before the actual departure from Washington. The objective point of the journey to Texas is, of course, San Antonio, where the reunion of Rough Riders is to be held. The President will be with his old comrades on March 31, it has been definitely decided, so it is fair to say that this date will be the principal one of the celebration. In addition to a speech by the President, the most sensational of the "bronco busting," rough riding and shooting events will be scheduled for that day, in order that the President may see that his "boys" have not lost any of their prowess since the days of San Juan. The President will probably leave Washington on March 27, taking in Louisville, Ky., Fort Worth, Dallas, Waco and Austin, Texas, on the way to San Antonio, Texas, he will make brief stops and speeches at the towns mentioned and after the reunion will visit Houston, Texas. With Houston the speechmaking and formal portion of the President's journey will end. In the next four or five weeks he will attempt to take as nearly a complete rest from business of state as possible. After Houston will come the jack rabbit hunt, which his Texas friends have been trying to induce the President to take for several years. Then will come the excursion into Colorado, if public affairs do not prevent, and for about a month the President and three or four friends will be separated from civilization while they go into the Rockies in quest of mountain lions or any other big game that happens their way.

As it is impossible for the President to "lose himself" completely for any length of time, Secretary Loeb will make arrangements to keep near enough to find him if imperative need arises. After the President's camp is chosen, the train in which he travels to Colorado will be sidetracked twelve or fifteen miles away. One of the cars will be fitted with all necessary office appliances, such as typewriters, telegraph instruments, files and record cabinets. A force of stenographers, clerks and telegraph operators from the White House will transact the regular routine business just as they do at the capital. It may be necessary to tap the wires, for there will probably be no regular telegraph office within a score of miles of the place where the President's train rests. A post-office, to continue in existence only while the secretary and his force are transacting White House business at the sidetrack, may also have to be established. If this becomes necessary an employee of the Postoffice Department in the person of some inspector who happens to be in the neighborhood at the time will probably be pressed into service to act as postmaster of "Loebville." He will sell stamps, money orders, postal cards, and stamped envelopes, register letters and packages and perform all the duties of a postmaster while he is there. He will be required to make reports to the department at Washington, and all his communications will go through the regular channels. When the President's train leaves the sidetrack after the hunt the post office of "Loebville" will be only a memory.

If public business does not require the President's presence in Washington at an earlier date, he will probably return from the West about the middle of May and remain there until about June 20, when he expects to go to Oyster Bay, L. I.

STEEL TRUST ATTACKED.

Sells Armor Plate Abroad Cheaper Than Here, Says Mr. Lucking.

Washington, D. C.—In the course of the House debate on the Naval bill Mr. Lucking (Dem. Mich.) opposed the measure as in the interest of the Steel Trust, which he said sold its armor plate to other countries cheaper than it did to the United States.

"The Steel Trust," said he, is selling and furnishing materials to build up the British Navy and other foreign navies for about one-third less money than it gets for furnishing materials to our navy. I believe in putting a stop to that some way or other." As he sat down Mr. Lind (Dem., Minn.) arose and added: "The late Chief Constructor of the Navy, Admiral Bowles, appeared before the Claims Committee of this Congress and testified that claims were pending by contract; that after these contracts were let the Steel Trust compelled the contractors to pay \$2.40 to \$2.50 a pound for steel forgings, which they were selling abroad for, and which were worth in the markets of the world, \$1.20."

TWENTY PERSONS KILLED.

Explosion on a Naphtha Barge—Flames Spread to a Landing Stage.

Baku.—An explosion on board a naphtha barge set fire to several other barges and a landing stage. It is reported that twenty people perished.

"FIRE" PANIC IN THEATRE.

Men Fight in Rush For Exits in Scare Caused by Scuffle.

Detroit, Mich.—A panic occurred in the gallery of the Avenue Theatre when a cry of "fight" was mistaken for an alarm of fire. A frenzied crowd of men fought each other in a mad rush for the exits, but no one was seriously injured.

Two boys, whose scuffling caused the trouble, were arrested for disorderly conduct.

DUKE SERGIUS MURDERED

Uncle of the Czar Assassinated by a Bomb in Moscow.

WAS DRIVING NEAR HIS PALACE

Assassins Occupied a Closed Carriage as They Lay in Wait For Their Victim—Duke's Coachman Killed and Carriage Blown to Pieces—Sketch of Nobleman's Life—Recent Similar Occurrences.

Moscow, Russia.—The Grand Duke Sergius, an uncle of the Czar, has been assassinated.

The Grand Duke drove out of the Kremlin by the Nikolski Gate, here, after luncheon. When his carriage was about fifty yards from the gate, two men in a sleigh drove rapidly alongside it and threw two bombs.

The Grand Duke was blown to pieces, only his head and one foot remaining in the carriage.

Two arrests were afterward made, but it is not known whether they were those of the men who threw the bombs.

The news has created an enormous sensation. There is only one possible description of the effect on public opinion. The feeling is one of complete satisfaction everywhere outside of bureaucratic circles. News of the kind has been awaited with a degree of expectancy almost amounting to confidence for the past few days. There was even betting as to whether the Grand Duke Vladimir or the Grand Duke Sergius would be the first victim. One of the murderers was badly wounded by the explosion. Several students have been arrested.

St. Petersburg.—The Moscow correspondent of the Standard says that Sergius was assassinated at 3 o'clock in the afternoon near Sans Souci Palace, in the outskirts of the city, to which place, the correspondent says, he had retired on vacation the post of Governor-General of Moscow.

Washington, D. C.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, was informed of the event by the press dispatches. When seen he expressed great regret at the occurrence.

The Duke an Autocrat.

The Grand Duke Sergius was an uncle of the Czar. He was formerly Governor-General of Moscow.

Sergius was born at Czarcok-Selo on April 29, 1857. He was married in 1884 to the Princess Elizabeth of Hesse-Darmstadt. He was one of the leading spirits in the Russian reactionary party, and was credited with being the chief of the malignant influences which surrounded the Czar, forcing on the war with Japan and repressing all the Czar's inclinations to grant the Russian people a more liberal form of government.

Recent Assassinations.

In June of last year a season of assassination opened for Russia. Among the crimes against persons of high rank have been the following:

June 16—General Bobrikoff, Governor-General of Finland, fatally shot at Helsinki by Eugene Schaumann, a Finn.

July 17—Vice-Governor of the Government of Elizabetpol, assassinated at Agdashakent.

July 23—M. Plehve, Minister of the Interior, killed in St. Petersburg by a bomb thrown by a young student named Sazonoff.

August 1—Lieutenant-General Boguslavsky, chief administrator of a district in the Caucasus, murdered at Igdir.

November 5—General Tchernoff, Governor of Warsaw, the target for three rifle shots fired from a troop train. They missed him, but killed a gendarme who was standing near him.

January 19—A charge of case-shot fired from a saluting battery at the Czar during the ceremony of blessing the waters of the Neva.

February 6—Soininen Solsona, Procurator-General of Finland, shot and killed in his office at Helsinki by Karl L. Hohenthal, a political fanatic.

JAY COOKE DIES.

At One Time Greatest of Financiers in America.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Jay Cooke died at 10 o'clock at night at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles D. Barney, at Ogontz, Pa. He was in his eighty-fourth year.

Jay Cooke was regarded at one time as the greatest financier in America. Of him Grant said in 1865:

"Without Jay Cooke's aid the money to finance the Federal war loans could not have been raised, and the rebellion might have succeeded."

Born in Sandusky, Ohio, in 1821, of ancestors who came over in the Mayflower, Jay Cooke was identified with Philadelphia since 1838. In 1846 he was a member of the famous banking house of E. W. Clarke & Co., of Philadelphia, and negotiated the Government loans for the Civil War.

Later he established his own banking house and he founded the First National Bank of Washington, and the First National Bank of Philadelphia. Among many great enterprises he undertook and began the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Governor Hoch Signs Oil Bill.

Governor Hoch, of Kansas, signed the bill providing for a State oil refinery.

Kansas Banking Reports.

The State Bank Commissioner of Kansas reports deposits in Kansas banks at \$111,394,452, which exceed the previous high record by \$1,000,000.

For Mayor of Chicago.

John M. Harlan, son of Justice Harlan, was nominated for mayor of Chicago, Ill., on the Republican ticket.

Died at 105 Years.

Miss Rachel Martense, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died in her 105th year.